# Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 31.


*For the Inquirer.*

### California News.

GENOA, CARSON VALLEY, CAL., May 27, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—I will endeavor to give you some of the news of this country, and ask you to give my letter an insertion in your paper for the benefit of my numerous friends. I have a great many friends to whom I would like to write, but can't take time to do so, and if you will give my letter a place in your columns, you will honor and oblige your humble servant.

No doubt you hear large stories of the discovery of rich silver and gold mines in this country, known as the "Washoe Country," the "Eastern Slope," &c. And no doubt you have heard by this time of Indian troubles in this country, and of a bloody battle being fought between the whites and Indians on the 12th of this month, in which the whites were badly defeated. Through the Pony Express and the telegraph, the above news has no doubt been spread throughout the whole Union, and I have no doubt but that said news, and all other news from this country reaches the Atlantic States in an exaggerated form, as a story seldom loses by travelling. I know that a great many people in this country would sooner tell a lie on credit than tell the truth for cash. What little I tell you shall be the truth, to the best of my knowledge. I will try to present things exactly as they are. There has been a small bit of an Indian war stirred up in this country, and no mistake; and it will retard the progress and development of ti to some extent, no doubt, but I don't think it will amount to much, though some valuable lives have been lost already, and the probability is that more will be before the savages are subdued. The first outbreak was the murder of three men and the burning of a station on the mail route and emigrant road about 60 miles east of this town, at the great bend of Carro river. The house was burned, and the bones of the three men were found in the ashes. The station was kept by three brothers, named Williams. There is a report of a more brutal outrage having been committed against the Indians by the men of said station, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, but there is no doubt the murder was committed by the Indians, as a large herd of cattle was driven off by them at the same time from the same vicinity. On the strength of this, a volunteer force of 105 men were raised in five little towns in these vallies, viz: Genoa, Carson City, Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City. They were not mounted on very good horses, and rather poorly equipped, both in regard to arms, ammunition and provisions. I don't think they calculated to have a fight; they thought it was only necessary to go out and show themselves, frighten the Indians away, and take their horses. They followed the trail of the cattle driven off by the Indians about 100 miles north of this, to near Pyramid Lake, the sink of Truckee River, where they met, as they suppose, about 600 Indian warriors, who gave them a very warm reception. Our men stood them no show at all; the most of them were badly scared, and didn't half fight. A friend of mine who was in the battle, says that on the retreat he picked up a loaded rifle which had been carried to the war by a Dutchman, and, from the appearance of the gun he was satisfied that it had not been fired at all The Dutchman escaped unhurt, and claimed his rifle after my friend (Bob Pooler) had carried it all night. The battle was fought in the evening, and night coming on, enabled many to secrete themselves and escape. The Indians followed the whites in hot pursuit for 20 miles, and no doubt slew a good many on the retreat. Our men were coming straggling in like lost sheep for a week after the battle. The leader of the expedition, Maj. Ormsby, one of our best citizens, is still missing, and supposed to be killed; he was known to be wounded, and three horses shot under him. But three of the returned warriors brought their horses with them.—Nearly all their accoutrements fell into the hands of the Indians. 25 or 30 men are yet missing, supposed to be killed. About 800 men, part Uncle Sam's men, and part volunteers, have started out against the Indians the past week.

In regard to the mines, there are some very rich silver mines in operation, gold mixed with the silver in the same rock or ore. The ore has to be crushed in a mill or smelted in a furnace to extract the metal. The ore taken out of some of the mines is worth $3,000 per ton.

Mines that can be worked on a cheap scale are scarce, and I would say to my friends who have anything of a chance of making a comfortable living in the old States, stay there and persevere. The wages for laboring men here are about $40 per month and board; mechanics $4, and board themselves. I am getting $2 a day and boarded, driving an ox-team, hauling sawlogs. Good bye.

Your friend, JNO. T. PIPER.

The Stillwater (Minnesota) Democrat a Douglas paper, speaks as follows of Breckinridges's associate:

"As to Joe Lane we have a few remarks to make. An inebriate by habit; a low, vulgar man by instinct and association; has become intoxicated by position, and will naturally be tickled with the straw of candidacy for Vice President, even though there is less than a ghost of a chance for election. It is flattery to such men as he to be thought of, even for the second office in the gift of the nation; and it is calculating too much upon debased human nature to expect that he will decline the chance for notoriety which his nomination furnishes him."

## BEDFORD INQUIRER.

### Elegant Extracts.

*From John Cessna's Gazette, Dec. 28, 1858.*

### HON. J. S. BLACK.

The distinguished gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, is favorably spoken of by a number of Democratic newspapers in this state and elsewhere, as a suitable person to receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention for President of the U. States. We were among the first to express our preference for the nomination of Judge Black; indeed had we been slower to recognize his claims, we would have been false to our convictions of duty and utterly recreant to that pride of section which nurtures and rears the great men of the land.

It is said and truthfully, too, that Pennsylvania holds the casting vote in the Electoral Colleges of the Union. No President, we believe, has been chosen by the people, without the vote of Pennsylvania. The reason of this is obvious. Pennsylvania, as a state, is the representative of that feeling which binds together the national confederation. She is the heart and soul, the very vital spark of the Union. Her people have no sympathy with one section as against another. They are neither for the North, nor for the South, but for the equal Constitutional rights of each.—With this spirit of justice pervading the hearts and the conscience of her people, Pennsylvania always casts her vote for the candidate chosen by a majority of the electors of the Union, which majority has thus far held with her in common her national and conservative sentiments. It is this that makes Pennsylvania the Keystone of our political arch; not the number of her population--for sectional and factional New York exceeds her on that score—not her wealth of mines, and forges and manufactories—not her cities and commercial marts—not her railroads and public throughfares; it is her position as the great breakwater between fanatical extremes, her office as the conservator of the peace between sections embittered against each other by the schemes of crazy theorists, political demagogues and office-hunting knaves (like Stephen A. Douglas.) Such being unquestionably the political status of Pennsylvania, where is the man that is a truer representative of our glorious old commonwealth, than Jeremiah S. Black? Search the record of our statesmen and where will you find him? New York has her Dickinson, Virginia her Hunter, Georgia her Cobb, Illinois her Douglas, but where is the representative man of the great State of Pennsylvania? The public life of Judge Black warrants us fully in regarding him as that man. He has always shown himself the equal friend of all classes—the advocate of religious as well as civil freedom, the guardian of the rights of naturalized as well as of native citizens, and above all the fearless promulger of the Pennsylvania idea—*union and harmony between the states and an end to utopian theories and abstractions on the question of slavery.* Let us, therefore, have the *Representative man of Pennsylvania*, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and no fears need be entertained of the future.

Yet, notwithstanding all that is said by John Cessna's *Gazette*, in the above article, in favor of Judge Black, a serious effort was never made to make him the candidate. He did not get a vote, we believe, in the Convention, and the editor and owner of the Gazette, John Cessna, was there and never voted once for Black, but all the time for that "crazy theorist, political demagogue,and office hunting knave," Stephen A. Douglas, as Cessna's *Gazette* styles him in the above article. The *Gazette* was a great Buchanan and Black paper then, and very bitter against Douglas, but John Cessna, Wm. P. Schell and Samuel H. Tate came out for Douglas flat-footed, and the conductor, not having any soul or body of his own, did the bidding of John Cessna & Co. The persons referred to by Cessna's *Gazette*, Dickinson, of N. Y., Hunter of Va., Cobb of Ga., as well as Buchanan and that paper's favorite presidential candiate, Black, all support Breckinridge and Lane, in opposition to Douglas and Johnson.

*From John Cessna's Gazette, Jan. 27, 1860.*

### TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform, means the power of the people of the Territories to control their own affairs, and mould their own institutions, "in their own way," subject only to the Constitution of the United States. This point is undisputed. There can be no question about it. But there seems to be some difference of opinion between leading Democrats as to whether the Constitution prohibits the people of the Territories from deciding the question whether or not, negro slavery shall exist within the Territory. It is not disputed by either side that the people of the Territory have the right to determine this question for themselves when they come to form their constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. Neither is it contended by either party that slaves cannot lawfully be taken into the Territories and held there as property. The difference, however, consists in this, that Senator Douglas and those who coincide with him, maintain that though the slaveholder may take his slaves into the Territories, he can hold them there only at the will of the Territorial Legislature, which by indirect, unfriendly enactments, or by positive prohibition, can exclude slavery from the Territory; whilst, on the other hand, President BUCHANAN, and, we may safely say, the great mass of the Democrats, hold that the Territories, being the common property of all the States, purchased equally by the blood and treasure of the South and of the North, are open alike to emigrants from all the States, who have the right to take with them into the territories, and own and enjoy there, whatever is recognized as property in any of the States, and that the question of slavery can be decided only when the people form their constitution with the view to ask admission into the Union. Hence, it will be perceived, that the only practical difference between the disagreeing parties, *is as to the time when the people of the Territories have the power to decide the slavery question.* Senator Douglas takes the position that the people of the Terrritories, through their representatives in the Legislature, can *at any time* abolish slavery. President Buchanan declares that this can only be done when the people of the Territories come to form their State Government, inasmuch as the Supreme Court has decided that negro slavery exists in the Territories so long as they remain such, by virtue of the Constitution.—We have thus particularly and carefully stated the difference between Douglas and the President, not that we intend to argue the point at issue, but because it may be made a bone of contention before the coming State Convention, and because we desire our readers clearly and fully to understand it. The whole slavery question is an abstraction, and cannot be made of any practical benefit to the country, though it may do infinite damage, and whilst we agree entirely with the views of the President on the subject of Territorial Sovereignty, and shall look to the State Convention for a hearty endorsement of the National Administration, we believe, at the same time, that there need be no controversy in that body on the present disagreement between Senator Douglas and President Buchanan. Our opinion is that the Convention should dispose of the subject of slavery in the Territories, by simply saying that they are the common domain of all the States, and that whatever is property by law in any of the States, may be taken, held and enjoyed there by the owner, and if any of the rights of property shall, *according to the judgment of the proper tribunal*, be in any way infracted, or annulled, it is the duty of the General Government to see that such rights be restored and protected. This would make the whole subject of slavery in the Territories a question for the Courts, and would take it altogether out of the arena of politics. Under our construction of the decision in the Dred Scott case, it would not be necessary to bring this subject again before the Judiciary. We believe that that decision is conclusive in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and that under it slaveholders are guarantied the right to hold their property in the Territories until a State Constitution prohibits them from so doing. But there are those who differ from us, alleging that the question of Territorial Sovereignty was not before the Court in the Dred Scott case. For this cause, and for the further reason that we believe it will thoroughly harmonize the party, we say let the settlement of this question be left to the Courts.

Douglas holds the same views of "Popular Sovereignty, as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform," now, as he did then. Buchanan's views and position are the same. Cessna's *Gazette* was then opposed to Douglas, and in favor of Buchanan and Judge Black. Now it opposes Buchanan and Judge Black, and supports the person it called the "traitor Douglas." Democrats of Bedford County, how do you like to be *forced* to support Douglas by John Cessna, William P. Schell and Samuel H. Tate?

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—The following section of the new Penal Code, passed by the Legislature last winter, is of great importance to those who deal in drugs of any kind which are used as poisons:

"No apothecary, druggist, or other person, shall sell or dispose of by retail any morphia, strychnia, arsenic, prussic acid or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the personal application of some respectable inhabitant, of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made. In all cases of such sale, the word *poison* shall be carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle or other vessel or thing in which poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist or other person selling or disposing of the same, shall put in a register, kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person to whom such sale was made, the quantity sold, and the date of such sale. Any person offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

The Charleston *Mercury* is very greatly disgusted at the attempt made in various quarters to represent the Democratic party as a *National* organization. It says:

The affectation of the disrupted Convention clinging to the name of the National Democratic party, was equally absurd. As a National party it had ceased to exist with the secession of the Southern States. Both Conventions became Sectional. The one represented the North, the other the south. The one aimed at a sectional domination over the South; the other organized to save the South from this sectional domination looking clearly to the alternative of independence. There was not a particle of nationality in either Convention.

### A RAIL-SPLITTER ON LINCOLN.

John Hanks, Mr. Lincoln's partner in splitting rails, flat boating, &c., has announced his intention to vote for his old friend, though he has always heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. In the course of a long letter to *The Decatur Chronicle*, Mr. Hanks says:

"When we have for years been opposed in politics, to a man who has again and again seen his party defeated, and has himself sometimes failed, and still seen that man true to his colors, re-arming and re-entering the field to try to uphold and successfully plant his colors upon the side of victory, when all the time he knew he had but to change once to win, and yet has never changed, I think I may say never faltered, how are we to respect him? Such a man I have known Mr. Lincoln for thirty years to be. In boyhood days we toiled together; many are the days we have lugged the heavy oar on the Ohio, the Illinois, and the Mississppi rivers together; many are the long, cold days we have journeyed over the wild prairies and through the forest, with gun and ax, and though it is not pleasant to refer back to it, well do I remember when we set out together in the cold winter to cut and maul rails on the Sangamon river, in Macon county, thirty years ago, to inclose his father's little home, and from day to day kept at work until the whole was finished and the homestead fenced in; we often swapped work in this way, and yet during the many years we were connected together as laborers, sometimes flat-boating, sometimes rail-making, and, too, when it was nearly impossible to get books, he was a constant reader; I was a listener; he settled all disputes of all young men in the neighborhood, and his decisions were always abided by. I never knew a man so honest under all circumstances for his whole life.

Thus associated with Mr. Lincoln, I learned to love him; and when in 1858 he was a candidate for the first time within my reach, against my feelings, and I may say against my convictions, my old party ties induced me to vote for Mr. Douglas. My Democratic friends all declared Lincoln was an Abolitionist; I heard him make a speech in Decatur just before the election, and I could see nothing bad in it; but I was told by the party he was wrong; I could not see how he could be, but they said so, and I was a Democrat and went it. My wife used to say to me that some day Abe would come out and be something; I thought so too, but I could not exactly see how a man in the lower walks of life, a day laborer, and hopelessly poor, would ever stand much chance to get up very high the world; at last, one day at home, we heard that the Republican State Convention was to be held at Decatur, and that they were going for Abe for President.

"As soon as I found this out, I went into town and told a friend of Abe's that as great and honest merit was at last to be rewarded in the person of my friend Mr. Lincoln, by the Republican party, I thought of the hard and trying struggles of his early days, and recollecting the rails we had made together thirty years ago, made up my mind to present some of them to that Convention as a testimonial of the beginning of one of the greatest living men of the age, believing they would speak more in his praise than any orator could, and honor true labor more than the praise of men or the resolutions of Conventions. On our way to get the rails, I told this friend of Old Abe that if Abe should be nominated for President I would vote for him; everybody knows what he has been, and I rejoice that I live to give this testimony to his goodness and honesty, and I hope I shall live to vote for him for President of the United States next November.—Is there anything wrong in this? Who ought to refuse to vote for as good and as great a man as he is? I know that in voting for him I vote with the Republican party, and will be considered as adopting its principles; as I now understand them I see no good reason why I may not do so; our own party is divided, and we have no Solomon to tell who shall take the child."

BETS ON THE ELECTION.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent gives a lively account of the way the nominations were received at the Federal Capitol. There, as elsewhere, both parties commenced their game of brag, which is the only game they understand. The following is the way they "drapped:"

"Mr. W., a distinguished Pennsylvanian, asserted that Douglas would carry that State by fifty thousand majority. Mr. B., an equally distinguished Breckinridge man from Massachusetts, offered to bet one dollar on each vote that he would not. The Douglasite caved. An Oregonian boasted that Douglas would carry Oregon. A Breckinridge man offered to bet that Breckinridge and Lane would carry more of their States than Douglas and Fitzpatrick would of theirs. Douglasite refused. An Illinoisan offered to bet $10,000 that Douglas would carry Illinois. An Ohio Republican accepted the bet, and proposed to put a forfeiture of 1,000 until to-morrow, when the remainder would be deposited, but Illinoisan thought he saw a rail, and declined.—A M. C. of New-York, offered to bet an indefinite sum that Douglas would carry his State, whereupon a Maryland Breckinridge man said he would bet $10,000 that Lincoln would carry Illinois and New York. New Yorker backed down. These are only specimens of the kind of betting that has been going on here to-day, but it is singularly true that it is a true reflex of the confidence manifested by the different men for their favorite candidates."

### A MEAN CANDIDATE.

To show what kind of a man Joe Lane, the Administration candidate for Vice President, is, we take the following extract from a speech delivered by him at the Breckinridge Ratification Meeting, in Philadelphia. Here is the passage reported *verbatim:*

A voice—How did Lincoln vote at the time of the Mexican war?

Gen. Lane—I'll tell you. While your humble servant was having his arm almost shattered to pieces, and while other good soldiers of this State were battling in defence of your country's honor, Lincoln was over in Washington voting against supplies for the army.—[Laughter.] I didn't say 'friend,' did I? I'll take that back; for it was you I alluded to, when I said friends—for you are not only friends, but you are patriots, and you are law-abiding, good citizens, that I am proud to meet—that I am delighted to have this opportunity to see and to speak to; and if it was any other occasion than this—if it wasn't on the ticket with that gallant, noble, and generous, gifted man, Breckinridge—I would say much more in his favor,

To show up this deliberate *lie*, uttered by this would-be Vice President, we need only copy the following extract from a speech delivered by Senator Douglas, in the Illinois Senatorial canvass of 1858, wherein he makes this candid admission:

"I never charged him with voting against the supplies in my life, because *I knew that he was not in Congress when they were voted.*—The war was commenced on the 13th day of May, 1846, and on that day we appropriated in Congress ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand men to prosecute it. During the same session we voted more men and more money, so that, by the time Mr. Lincoln entered Congress, we had enough men and money to carry on the war, and had no occasion to vote for any more."

This clears Lincoln of the false charge Lane has trumped up against him, and unless Lane does not read the current literature of the day, and especially that relative to national politics, he could not be ignorant that what he was saying was unfounded. The man that would stoop to utter so deliberate a falsehood is unworthy of the support of any honest man of any party—the nigger-driving Democracy not excepted. This seems to be the opinion of the people of Oregon, for it is admitted on all hands that the recent election in that State has closed up his career in the United States Senate. He is a "dead dog," and has met a well-deserved fate.

RECIPE FOR BLAKBERRY WINE.—As this is the blackberry season, we publish this recipe for the manufacture of the wine:

There is no wine equal to blackberry wine, when properly made, either in flavor or medical purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, we speak advisedly on the subject. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding on a quart of water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, then strain off the liquid into a cask; to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar influences before. It may be improved, and perhaps will keep better, by adding a small quantity of pure French brandy.

DON'T CARE.—The Douglas men are beginning to deny that their champion ever said he didn't care whether Slavery was voted down or voted up. A reference to the Congressional Globe for 1857–8, part I, page 18, will refresh their memories on this point. They will there read, in Mr. Douglas's speech in the Senate, on the 19th of December, 1857, as follows:

But I am told on all sides. "Oh, just wait; the pro-slavery clause will be voted down." That does not obviate any of my objections; it does not diminish any of them. You have no more right to force a Free State Constitution on Kansas than a Slave State Constitution. If Kansas wants a Slave State Constitution, she has a right to it; if she wants a Free State Constitution she has a right to it. It is none of my business which way the Slavery clause is decided. *I care not whether it is voted down or voted up.*"

Who dodged the vote on the Homestead bill? Stephen A. Douglas. Who dodged on the admission of Kansas? Stephen A. Douglas. Who claims that "my great principle," Popular Sovereignty, has given to slavery a degree and a half more of the public domain than the slave power claimed? Stephen A. Douglas. Isn't he a pretty candidate for the votes of free laboring men?

A POPULAR CANDIDATE.—In 1843 Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas intervention Slave Code candidate for Vice President, was a candidate for Congress in one of the districts of Georgia, against A. H. Stevens and was badly beaten by him. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor in the same State and was elected by only 510 majority, though the Democrats had over 18,000 majority the year before!

DON'T KNOW WHO TO "HOLLER FOR."—The Wilmington Watchman, the Democratic organ of Clinton county, publishes all the Presidential tickets and don't know which to 'holler' for. Its quandary is funny, but not singular, in the double condition of the Democracy. The editor says:—

"We are decidedly at a loss to know what will be the result of all this "mix" and we are in a greater loss as to how to holler; we are anxious to holler for somebody, but are afraid to, for you know we might wake up the wrong passenger—that is, we might get on the wrong side—and then we would be in a circumstance."

### HENRY D. FOSTER.

The democratic candidate for Governor is a prince among political trimmers. It must have been while laboring under a prescient foreboding of the forthcoming split at Baltimore that the Reading Convention fell upon him as their candidate for Governor at this particular crisis in the affairs of the party. If the leaders of the two factions wanted a man who hadn't the soul to say he belonged to either, so that both might claim him, with the tacit understanding between themselves that he was not to be compelled to show his hand, they showed the skill of true genius in selecting Mr. Foster. He is just the man to play off upon credulous factionists who are prepared, if not anxious, to be deceived.

If, however, the Convention thought they were choosing a representative man—a man of positive characteristics; if it was their intention to make him take a decided stand; if it was their purpose to put him forward as the bold, out-spoken man, ready to advance promptly to the front in the hour of doubt or danger, then they were utterly mistaken in their man. He has not a single attribute that fits him for the position of a bold and resolute leader.

Cold, unimpassioned, selfish, irresolute and weak—too cowardly to say yes and afraid to say no, he is fitted only for that position as a candidate which requires but one condition—that of keeping his mouth shut. His whole politinal life has demonstrated his unfitness to occupy the front rank at such a time as this.—He was never bold, manly or resolute in his politics, but ever the shrinking, fearful, doubting do-nothing. A mere negative man, all the popularity he ever possessed was earned by the ability he has always shown in doing nothing to give offence.

We are inclined to believe, however, that the democratic leaders at Reading chose him for his possession of these very characteristics. They wanted a negative and not a positive man. Foreseeing disaffection, if not division, they fixed on him because they thought or hoped they could get through the campaign without asking him to declare himself on the points of difference between the two factions. They knew this was their only chance for success at the October election; and they had sense enough to see that if they failed in October they could not succeed in November.

They have reckoned, however, without their host. There is a determination in the democratic ranks to know just where Mr. Foster stands, and which of the candidates for the Presidency he intends to support. They know he went to Baltimore a warm Douglas man, but that was before the Convention split, and when a probability existed that but one candidate would be chosen. In that event he had shrewdness enough to see that he had no chance of election himself if Douglas were not selected, and hence he was for Douglas as the candidate of the united Democracy; but when the split took place, the whole aspect of things changed. It became necessary for him, then, to conciliate the Breckinridge men; and he accordingly returned home close-mouthed and oracular.

All at once the Breckinridge men became very earnest for his election. However the party might differ, they said, about the Presidency, they were united on the Governor question; and the utmost anxiety has been evinced by them, ever since, to concentrate all the party strength on Mr. Foster. The 'compromise' dodge, or union upon one electoral ticket, even, was urged upon the ground that it would promote Foster's success; and there was such a mysterious connection between the two, that Mr. H. D. Foster *happened* to be in Philadelphia when the State Committee met, and was understood, by those who were capable of understanding him, as being in favor of the compromise scheme.

All this has naturally provoked the suspicions of the Douglas men; and we accordingly find the Philadelphia *Press* kindling a fire to smoke him out. It says:

"A painful rumor in one of yesterday's (Sunday) papers leads us to the impression that Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, counselled or approved the scheme of the office-holders and their friends on the Democratic State Central Committee to unite the Democrats of Pennsylvania on the present electoral ticket, composed of Douglas and Breckinridge men, with the understanding that if these electors could not elect either of these candidates, they might vote for any other candidate for President. We called upon Gen. Foster, some days ago, to state his position on this disputed and delicate question, and up to this time no answer has been returned. The Sunday paper alluded to declares that he favors it. Several of the interior Administration papers make the same declaration, and it is a significant fact that every party journal in the State which refuses to raise the name of the regular Democratic candidate for President, Stephen A. Douglas, flies the flag of Henry D. Foster.—*He must speak out in this crisis.* Boldness now may be fortune hereafter. Defeat to-day, under the Douglas popular sovereignty flag, would be more profitable for Gen. Foster than defeat

under the scandalous proposition of the State Central Committee. *A separate Douglas electoral ticket will certainly be formed*, and Gen. Foster must choose between such a ticket and the mongrel combination supported by the officials on the State Central Committee and the Disunionists."

These are ominous words for the Westmoreland trimmer. Cannot the *Press* be induced to spare him? Why urge him to commit himself against his friends? It is very painful to do so. The *Press* is cruel. Pray let it abate its ardor. A sensitive man, he dislikes exceedingly to wound the feelings of any of his supporters. What has he to do with the Presidency? He is simply a candidate for Governor, running upon State issues, and the Presidency is not an issue in that election. Let him alone.

This is not our fight, however, and we have no right to meddle in it further; but, just for the sake of curiosity, we should really like to know who such a man as Foster is for. It would be a rarity in politics to see such a trim-balancer take sides openly with any one! Upon second thought, therefore, we trust the *Press* will succeed in smoking him out, and gain an answer to the question, "Who is Henry D. Foster for?"—*Pittsburg Gaz.*


# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

**Friday Morning, Aug. 3, 1860.**

FEARLESS AND FREE."

**D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.**


FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**

OF MAINE.

**ELECTORS.**

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Edward C. Knight, | 13 F. B. Penniman. |
| 2 Robert P. King, | 14 Ulysses Mercur, |
| 3 Henry Bumm, | 15 George Brissler, |
| 4 Robert M. Foust, | 16 A. B. Sharp, |
| 5 Nathan Hills, | 17 Daniel O. Gehr, |
| 6 John M. Bromall, | 18 Samuel Calvin, |
| 7 James W. Fuller, | 19 Edgar Cowan, |
| 8 Levi B. Smith, | 20 William M'Kennan, |
| 9 Francis W. Christ, | 21 J. M. Kirkpatrick, |
| 10 David Mumma, Jr., | 22 James Kerr, |
| 11 David Taggart, | 23 Richard P. Roberts, |
| 12 Thomas R. Hull, | 24 Henry Souther, |
| 25 John Greer. | |

FOR GOVERNOR,

**ANDREW G. CURTIN.**

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

**COUNTY TICKET.**

ASSEMBLY,
C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.
PROTHONOTARY,
JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.
SHERIFF,
GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.
COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.
POOR DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.
AUDITOR,
D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.
CORONER,
JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

## THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

*"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."*

## Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been always violent Free Traders.]

*Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and* PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."*

## THE VOICE OF CLAY.

*"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the* EVERLASTING CURSE OF *HUMAN BONDAGE."*

## THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

*"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."*

The Cumberland (Md.) *Bulletin*, heretofore a neutral paper, has hoisted the names of Breckinridge and Lane. The majority of the Locofoco party in Allegheny County, Md., support that ticket.

## Bedford Rail Road.

RESUMPTION OF WORK AT A COST OF $10,000 ADDITIONAL TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Bedford Rail Road Company, in the spring of 1859, let the 12 miles from Hopewell to Bloody Run, to Collins & Dull, for $64,000, and no more, the contractors agreeing to run the risk of the Engineers' estimates, and to finish the grading and masonry for the money. The work was to have been finished, we believe, by 1st Jan., 1860, but was suspended in the fall of 1859, and little of any consequence done since—there remaining some $15,000 worth of work yet to do, Dull, one of the contractors, is estimated to be worth from $150,000 to $200,000, and Collins is also a man of means. The contract authorized the President and Directors of the Company, in case the contractors did not complete the work as per contract, to put on the necessary force themselves, charge the expense to the contractors, and collect it from them. Instead of doing this, the majority of the Board, at the mere request of the contractors, agree to pay them an *extra amount not exceeding* $10,000, provided they do now in four months *what their written contract required them to have done seven months ago.*

One of the contractors, we are informed, has already boasted that they were going to give Schell a large majority in Bedford County, this fall; and taking all things together, it is a *transparent scheme to elect Mr. Schell to Congress by thus making a present of the* $10,000 subscribed to build the road, to his political friends, Collins & Dull, and thus *leaving the Company* $10,000 *less means to complete the road to Bedford* than they otherwise would have had. It remains to be seen whether this game of Mr. Schell to procure his election to Congress by using the money of the Rail Road Company, is not *too transparent an outrage on the stockholders and people on the line of the road, to enable him to win.* We suspect he will find it so before he gets through with it.

Out of a desire to see this road completed, we were constrained to remain quiet heretofore, although unable to endorse some of the means by which Mr. Schell undertook to raise funds, but this last move, in giving away $10,000 for his own benefit, is so monstrous a wrong, that we consider that the interests of the stockholders, the public, and the Company, require that it should be thoroughly exposed.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the many distinguished visitors who, for the past couple of weeks, have been sojourning at the Bedford Mineral Springs, we notice the names of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., and President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., Rev. Dr. B. Kurtz, former editor and proprietor of the *Lutheran Observer*, published at Baltimore, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., late President of Pennsylvania College, Mr. R. F. McIlhenny, Mr. George Schmucker and David Mills, Esq., all of Gettysburg

The last named gentleman, during his stay, we are informed, devoted a portion of his time to a careful analysis of the various medicinal and other springs at and in the vicinity of Bedford. We listened with pleasure to an account of his visit to, and description of, the celebrated "*Todd's Spring*," on the mountain west of town.

We have no doubt he will long cherish a pleasant recollection of the mountain nymphs who cheered and comforted him on *that* journey. His analysis of *large quantities* of the *water*, as tested by *absorption* (and the "Bake Oven" process) we will publish next week for the benefit of our readers.

AMUSING.—The editor of the Gazette, who has been fighting Douglas for some eighteen months, and publishing Judge Black's letters to show that he had deserted the democratic faith, now comes in reluctantly to his support for the Presidency, and in his extreme modesty, turns around and calls in question the good faith of those democratic papers who have adhered to Douglas, and advocated his cause from first to last. Forney was a Douglas man from the commencement of the split among the democracy, and even intimated that he could support no other man for President. It is amusing to see this raw recruit trying to read Forney out of the Douglas party.

## Welcome, Hickman!

The Hon. JOHN HICKMAN has taken the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin. His present course will make a vast difference in his part of Pennsylvania, as he will take hundreds of Democrats with him. We will publish, in our next, the speech of Mr. Hickman, delivered in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the 24th ult. He has delivered several other speeches since that one, in other parts of the State. We say, welcome to the gallant Hickman!

The Lincoln Club did not hold their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, owing to the neglect of the person they have employed to unlock the Court House, light up, and ring the bell. We hope the Executive Committee will see to this matter, and have some one to attend to the room who will not occasion the like result again.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.—There was a convention held at Schenectady, New York, week before last, of the friends of Sam Houston, and he was put in nomination for the Presidency, and Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, added for the Vice Presidency.

## ANOTHER RECRUIT!

Our friend Dr. J. H. Ealy, formerly of Schellsburg, in this County, but now of Iowa City, has forwarded us a copy of the *Iowa State Reporter*, published in that City which is the capital of that State. That paper has been the organ of the Democracy of Iowa, and had the names of Douglas and Johnson at its masthead, but the proprietor has taken them down, and raised in their stead the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Thus it is all over the country, the people and the press, are coming out for the only National candidates before the people. The proprietor says:

"After mature deliberation. I have arrived at the conclusion, that I cannot give my assent to the platform of either wing of the late Democratic party, nor longer yield my support to Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. I therefore announce to the readers of this paper, and the public generally, that the names of Douglas and Johnson will no longer remain at the head of our columns, and that hereafter the columns of the Reporter will be devoted to the dissemination of Republican principles, and the advocacy of the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President of the United States.

My reasons for the change thus announced, will be given next week."

"All honor to the men who stood by Polk and Pierce and Buchanan."—*John Cessna's Gazette of last week.*

Where was Douglas during the administration of Buchanan? Is "all honor" due to him for standing by Buchanan? Didn't he break up the once powerful "Democracy" by not "standing by Buchanan," but in opposing him. And does John W. Forney, who now leads the Douglas wing in this State, deserve "all honor" for "standing by Buchanan?" The Breckinridge men would like to know whether John Cessna, Wm. P. Schell and S. H. Tate, deserve "all honor," for at present "standing by Buchanan?"

John Cessna's *Gazette* says that there will be a Douglas electoral ticket run in every State in the Union! From every indication, there will not be a Douglas electoral ticket run in one half of the Southern States. Neither will there be a Breckinridge ticket run in more than half of the Northern States. Both factions are intensely sectional. The only really National party in the field is that headed by Lincoln, who will as certainly be elected President as the election day arrives. Stand from under, Locofocos, quit fighting among yourselves, and prepare to live under an honest administration for the next four years.

John Cessna's *Gazette*, of last week, is fierce against those persons who favor a union electoral ticket with the Breckinridge men. Only a few weeks ago that paper copied, approvingly, the proceedings of the Locofoco State Committee in favor of a union electoral ticket! What has caused this sudden change? John Cessna, Wm. P. Schell and S. H. Tate have found it to suit, probably, their political interests to oppose this union with the Breckinridge men, and consequently that paper that was so willing to do anything disreputable to beat Lincoln, now does the bidding of its masters and owners, John Cessna & Co.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, the 26th ult,, the wife of Washington Herring, of this place, gave their infant, about 8 months old, an overdose of laudanum, for the purpose of putting it to sleep, so that she could go to the Methodist Sabbath School celebration, near town, and left it in the charge of a couple of little children. She was not gone long until it was seized with convulsions, and, although Dr. Harry did all in his power to save it, it lingered but a day or two, and then died.—Comment is unnecessary.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Telegraph*, an American organ, referring to a statement that the Opposition party of Alabama had, in Convention, repudiated Bell and Everett, and declared their purpose to support Breckinridge and Lane, says:

"We prefer Lincoln before either of the Democratic nominees, and, if driven from our support of Mr. Bell by the treachery of our leading men—if our party is to be sold out to either wing of the Democracy—then we are for Lincoln, with tens of thousands of others in good old Maryland."

WIRE WALKER.—Theo. McD. Price, a professional wire walker, performed in this place, on last Friday, on a wire stretched from the old Rising Sun Hotel, to the Washington Hotel, a distance of about 170 feet. He walked the wire, backwards and forwards with apparent ease, and performed several other dangerous feats on the wire, without difficulty. He is no humbug.

AMBROTYPE WAGON.—Mr. Frank. Stewart has his Ambrotype Wagon a few steps below the Store of John Alsip, Esq. where he takes Ambrotype Likenesses, singly or in groups—from 25 cents up. His pictures warranted to give satisfaction. He will remain a short time in Bedford, and those wishing a life like picture would do well to give him a call soon.

The Republicans in Occoquan, Prince William County, Va., raised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole a few days ago. This roused the ire of the chivalry, they held County meetings, and resolved to cut down the pole. Accordingly several hundred assembled and demolished the pole. The Republicans, some fifty strong, threaten to raise another.

The following is the amount of coal tonnage shipped on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad:

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Week ending Wednesday July 25, | 3,729 |
| Previously this year, since Jan. 1. | 99,435 |
| Total amount shipped, | 103,164 |
| To same date last year, | 68,380 |
| Increase, | 34,784 |

The *Pennsylvania*, has exchanged hands and raised the names of Breckinridge and Lane.—Both old Democratic papers in Philadelphia, the *Argus* and *Pennsylvanian*, now support this disunion, free trade ticket. It is also thought that the Breckinridge traitor's ticket, will run ahead of Douglas in this State.

We understand that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the Reading Railroad Company are having made, each, three hundred coal cars, to carry coal from the Broad Top Mountain mine, by way of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, to tidewater. This looks like prosecuting the coal trade on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad with increased vigor.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.—This gentleman, the member of Congress from this district, is at present staying at Bedford Springs. Mr. McPherson is an agreeable gentleman (being an old editor, how could he be otherwise?) and seems to be popular with his party. Personally we wish him much success—politically,—may the principles he advocates soon be blotted from the chart of politics.—*Gazette.*

Pretty good for "a fellow by the name of McPherson."

Judge Douglas has been stumping it in New England, the last week, and Joe Lane is doing the same thing in North Carolina. This is an unusual thing for Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, to travel over the country making speeches in favor of their own election. But we are coming on strange times.

A. C. MULLIN, Esq., has been nominated in Cambria County, for the Legislature. Alock will succeed, and well deserves success.

There is quite a crowd now at the Bedford Springs, and still increasing. Come on, more room yet.

ALLEGHENY SEMINARY.—The first term of Allegheny Seminary, at Rainsburg, will commence on the 7th August, inst.

## Bedford County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of members of the Bedford County Agricultural Society, at the house of Col. John Hafer, on the evening of July 23, 1860.

Maj. Dan'l Washabaugh was re-elected President.

Hon. Jos. B. Noble, Vice President.
Wm. Hartley, Recording Sec'ty.
O. H. Gaither, Corresponding Sec'ty.
G. W. Blymire, Treasurer.

On motion, Resolved, That we hold an Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition this Fall, and that the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties be requested to contribute stock, produce, machinery, &c., for this purpose.

Col. John Hafer, P. H. Shires and Job Shoemaker were appointed a committee to solicit memberships and money to defray expenses of said exhibition.

John R. Jordan, Valentine Steckman, John Hafer, Thos. H. Lyons, W. W. Shuck, and Jacob Reed, were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Francis Jordan, O. E. Shannon, and Wm. Hartley, were appointed a committee to settle up the affairs of former exhibitions.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Court House, on Monday evening the 6th of Aug., next, at which meeting all interested are invited to attend,

WM. HARTLEY,
Secretary.

## CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Neighbor Jolly of the *Tyrone Star* revived, has 'caught a Tartar' in our good friend Job M. Spang, Esq., of Spang's Mills. It would seem that Mr. Jolly had conceived the project of getting up a *Bolters County Ticket*, and of using Mr. Spang as an assistant in the matter; but Mr. Spang proves to be not one of that sort; and not only declines to have anything to do with the factious business, but plainly comes out for the People's Party regular nominees, from top to bottom. Mr. Spang's manly course, we need only add, does him great credit, and will endear him more than ever to the hosts of friends he has in all parts of the county. Here's his letter:

SPANG'S MILLS, June 28, 1860.

M. H. JOLLY, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*—I have just been informed by Dr. L. E. Butler that you requested him to call upon me and ascertain whether I would accept of the nomination for the Legislature upon a Ticket which, I suppose, would be composed of a set of men pretending to call themselves Americans, but who are not willing to abide by the regular nominations made by the People's Party Convention recently held at Hollidaysburg; and the balance of the party, I suppose, would be composed of renegade and dissatisfied Democrats. Now, sir, allow me to say that I could not accept of the nomination under such circumstances, as this party would represent a much worse amalgamation than Republicans and Americans. I am, and always have been a true American, but I am in favor of the regularly nominated County Ticket, and our Township will be a unit on that Ticket, without a doubt.

Respectfully yours,
J. M. SPANG.

Mr. Jolly also solicited Dr. Butler of East Freedom, to join him in his project, but the Dr. also declined.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

Among the objections urged against Gen. Lane, the Secession candidate for Vice President, by the citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, are the following:

First—He spells God with a little g.
Second—He spells barracks, bar-rax.
Third—He spells dirt with two t's.
Fourth—When in Mexico, he dated a letter "Very Croose."
Fifth and last—He can't keep a hotel.

## DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, July 26, 1860.

The grand mass Convention of the friends and advocates of the election of Douglas and Johnson, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, this afternoon, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock. About thirty counties were represented by 136 self constituted delegates. The number of citizens, and of strangers from Philadelphia and the interior of the State, who were present to witness the proceedings of this novel body, convened together at the call of Richard J. Haldeman, of the National Democratic Committee for Pennsylvania, and seven members of the Democratic State Executive, resident at Harrisburg, was immense. I deem it unnecessary to give any particulars of the transactions of the Convention, inasmuch as they will have reached you, through the telegraph, in advance of this communication. The excitement, at the evening session, was tremendous, on the question of adopting some of the resolutions, many of the delegates expressing their opinion that they did not go far enough in their requirements of the State Central Executive Committee to conform their action more closely to the wishes of that portion of the Democracy who advocate the election of Judge Douglas for the Presidency—while others, many of them delegates to the late Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, stated their readiness to approve and accept the resolutions in the form in which they had been reported by the Committee on the address and resolutions. The speakers were numerous, and many of them very eloquent and severe on the course which the State Executive Committee had thought proper to pursue at their meeting in Philadelphia on the 2d inst., viz: recommending the adoption of two electoral tickets. The feeling of the meeting was very enthusiastic; and a unit in favor of the "Little Giant," while it was generally mild and courteous toward Mr. Breckinridge. The assertion was unanimous that Douglas was regularly and fairly nominated, and therefore it was strenuously argued and insisted that he only was entitled to the support of the great Democratic party of the State and of the Union. Mr. Haldeman strongly urged an amendment of the resolutions, by providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee, to communicate with and ask the rebellious Central Executive Committee of Philadelphia (as he designated it) to rescind the resolution which they passed on the 2d of July inst., and call together again the Reading Convention, or another, in any way they chose. At length, after much discussion on some of the resolutions, and amendments offered to them, they were unanimously adopted, as was also the address of the Convention, exactly as they were reported from the Committee. After the adoption of sundry resolutions to print the address, voting thanks to the President and other officers of the Convention, it adjourned *sine die*, after giving six enthusiastic cheers for Douglas and Johnson.

## Communications.

*For the Inquirer.*

### The Common Schools of Bedford Co.

What can be done for the improvement of our Common Schools?

All will admit that much is needed to be done; and much may be done, if all who are officially related to, or personally interested in them; would cheerfully co-operate with each other, and with the Superintendent of our schools; in carrying out to the fullest possible extent, the spirit and design of our wise and excellent school law.

Let the Superintendent, Directors, Teachers and Parents; each and all, but do their duty in regard to our Schools, (regardless of faultfinders) being prompted by higher motives than the fear of censure, or the love of popularity: then, will there be a waking up to the all important subject of education among the masses of the people.

Then will a vital and healthy current begin to flow through our wholesome school system, its dormant powers will be waked to life, and health, development and growth will be the result.

Then will all realize that our school law which provides for the education of all our youth is not only wise, but supremely benevolent to the rich as well as the poor.

Hence, among the first steps towards improving our schools, devolving upon the Superintendent, is, to create a deeper interest on the part of the people in behalf of their schools.

They should be made to feel that it is not only their duty, but their interest, to educate every youth in the county. And that the cheapest and most successful way to accomplish such a noble end, is to furnish commodious and comfortable school houses in every district, and then to offer such wages for qualified teachers, as will induce young men of the first order of talents, to spend money and time to qualify themselves for the arduous and responsible duties of teaching.

It is to be feared that the great majority of our teachers are asleep to the great interests of their calling.

Hence, many of them, heretofore, have made little or no effort to improve themselves.

They feel no moral obligations in taking charge of a school, contented if they can only keep (not teach) the school and get their money then they are off to engage in almost anything, (but self-improvement,) for the next eight or nine months, then they migrate to some part of the county where they are not known and again impose themselves upon the Directors and people, in the capacity of Teachers.

Such teachers we most emphatically term "drones," and the sooner they can be stung out of the hive the better. If teachers will make no effort to improve themselves, they should, and will be cut off from the profession.

The County Superintendent will be unflinching in the discharge of his duties, without the slightest partiality, making the necessary distinction in giving certificates, between "live teachers and drones."

School Directors should always give the preference to those teachers whom they know to feel a deep interest in their own improvement, as well as in the improvement of their schools. By thus encouraging true merit, in a few years the drones will have been expelled from the hive, (school house,) and we will have a corps of teachers of whom the people will be proud, and whom they will liberally compensate for their labors.

We urge upon the several Boards of school Directors in the county, the importance of continuing to take the Penn'a School Journal, believing it to be indispensible, to the right performance of their responsible duties.

Were we a school Director, we would no more employ a teacher who was not regularly in the reception of a school journal, than we would engage a minister to preach for us, who was not in the possession of a bible. We therefore most earnestly urge upon every school Board in the county, to pass the following resolutions: and to carry them immediately into effect:

*Resolved*, That this school board subscribe for the Pennsylvania School Journal for the ensuing year, to be paid out of the school fund as provided by law.

*Resolved*, That we will employ no teacher who is not, or will not become a subscriber to the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Let each school board carry the above resolutions into effect, and there will be at once an agency put into operation which will quicken and energize every department of our school system.

At once, near two hundred torch lights would be scattered broad cast throughout the county, dispensing light and knowledge in their way, to both teachers and people, upon the important questions relating to the improvement of our schools.

The Pennsylvania school journal is the educational organ of the State, and is the principal means of communication between the State Superintendent and the County Superintendents, Teachers and Directors of the several Counties. In it are published from time to time the decisions given by the State Superintendent, upon numerous points of Law, and the various questions of inquiry made by different school boards.

Also there will be given in each number a series of articles, upon the best methods of teaching the common branches, and upon school government, &c. &c.

We recommend every teacher in the county to send his dollar to the editor, Thos H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa., and thus put himself in possession of one of the best educational journals in the land.

GEO. SIGAFOOS,
County Supt.

*For the Inquirer.*

### SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On Thursday, 26th ult., the Methodist Sunday School of this place held its annual picnic festival. Having assembled at the church, at 8 o'clock in the morning, they soon after formed in procession, and, moving down Juliana and Pitt streets, presented a most interesting, imposing and refreshing appearance.—First was the music, then the Superintendent of the school and pastor of the denomination; then came the school, with the American colors, and numerous banners of various and appropriate devices. The procession was a long one, showing the school to be the largest one in our village. The place of their festivities was a little to the north of the town, in a grove belonging to Hon. Job Mann. We remember well the first time we visited this choice and picturesque spot. It is a considerable eminence, of sugarloaf form, in the midst of a field. So lovely is the spot in itself, and so fine a prospect of the surrounding country does it command, that its native growth of forest trees was never disturbed, the owner probably intending at some future day to make it the site of a princely residence. We are sure no lovelier spot could be found for such a purpose.

After a pleasant march, the procession arrived at its destination, where ample seats and a snug platform had been provided. Here presently they were called to order, and after some martial music, singing by the school and prayer, they listened to an anniversary address from the pastor, Rev. Mr. Barnes. After singing again by the school of some appropriate pieces, prepared for the occasion, Mr. Gephart was called to the platform, and made a few very appropriate remarks. Soon after, the table was spread, and a sumptuous and plentiful repast served out, first to the school, and then to the numerous adult friends who had come to be cheered by the festivities of the little folks.—Half an hour more, and you might have seen numerous groups of all sizes and ages, enjoying themselves variously, when, suddenly, ringing out above the merry laugh of twice or thrice a hundred merry hearts was heard, "Halloo! Jim! look there! yonder comes an Elephant!" The scene that followed can be better imagined than described, for, sure enough, slowly rising over the hill, all eyes caught the sight of the huge proportions of (apparently a veritable) mammoth elephant.—He was led by a careful keeper, while upon his back was a brisk boy carrying a small flag. Of course the whole thing was a mimic, but a better thing of the kind could not be imagined. The inventor was a genius, and no mistake.—This majestic creature, with slow and careful tread, suffered himself to be led submissively by various circuitous routes through the grove, except that when too much thronged, he would now and then start at the boys, making them fly in every direction, to the no little consternation of some, and the infinite amusement of others. The whole thing, manœuvering and all, was a complete success, and afforded any amount of sport to old and young. Soon after this we were called away by other engagements, well pleased, and paid for our trouble and loss of time. We understand that the whole thing wound up most pleasantly and satisfactorily to all parties. May the school continue to have its wonted success, and enjoy many such festive holidays. **

*For the Inquirer.*

### MEETING OF THE DIME-OCRACY AT STONERSTOWN.

STONERSTOWN, July 30, 1860.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the hour appointed for the grand mass meeting and pole raising at this place, Messrs. Cessna, Meyers and Gaither, from Bedford, and Mr. Fisher, from York, Pa., made their appearance as speakers. At the time specified for commencing, there were some fifteen or twenty persons on the ground, a number of whom were of the opposition party. Meanwhile, the several speakers busied themselves with painting the names of Douglas, Johnson and Foster on a flag, which was afterwards hung across the street. Three cheers were now proposed by Lewis, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, for the nominees. Scarcely a voice was audible but the *Globe* man's. The enthusiasm of former days had departed from them, and alas! fear and despondency cast an unhallowed blight over the faces of the once unterrified spoilers. But they rallied a corporal's guard to an adjoining schoolhouse, where Geo. F. Steele was placed in the chair. Mr. Meyers

arose and addressed the assembled few, casting bitter reflections on the Administration. He then introduced Mr. Fisher, who spoke over an hour. He reviewed the principles of the Democratic party, affirmed that they were eternal, spoke in unmeasured terms against J. B., denounced him as truckling to the South, and truthfully portrayed his weakness and corruption. He did justice to a cause so hopeless, and while his arguments were admired by many of the opposition, for frankness and attempted justification of a bad cause, he took special care not to revert to the Kansas policy of Mr. Douglas, in justifying the infamous English bill, in voting against a resolution to send an Investigating Committee into Kansas, to inquire into the wrongs of an outraged people, and in turning a deaf ear to innumerable petitions for the same.

Mr. Gaither took the stand and let off all his gas in a very few minutes. He appealed to the democracy, although distracted, that that should not hinder a full vote on their Congressional, Legislative and County ticket. John Cessna, Esq., then concluded, and confined himself principally to the action of the Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, of which he was a member. He spoke as though he was addressing thousands, and his clarion voice, although making but little impression on the minds of the few, has been evidently keyed up for a sharp contest with the Breckinridge or disunion faction. But little was said against "Old Uncle Abe" the "Rail Splitter," as the speakers conceded his election to be sure. On the whole the speakers attempted little else than gaining their lost sheep over to the support of the Squatter Sovereignty candidate. But they failed. Many already disgusted, have avowed their intention of voting for Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Liberty Tp. will prove the fact this fall. PROTECTION.

*For the Inquirer.*

## Letter from Maryland.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., July 21.

MR. OVER:—Thinking perhaps some information in regard to the political aspect from this side of "Mason and Dixon's line," might not be uninteresting to your readers; as a doubt is generally entertained, as to whether or not their is in existance a Republican party in Maryland. True the party is not as strong as could be desired, yet it is devoloping itself daily. At first it was thought expedient to cast the entire Opposition vote, for the Union Candidates, and not create an electoral ticket, but the cause prospering so rapidly, they have adopted an electoral ticket and variously estimate its support at 15, to 25,000 votes. In fact so strong is it growing that was Bell out of the way; Lincoln would carry the state, by a large plurality. So bitter is the feeling between the Douglas and Breckinridge factions, that both parties swear that, would their votes (if cast for Lincoln,) save the state from their Democratic antagonists, that they would cast them so as to cause their defeat.

Their meetings are little better than brawls, all the vituperations, and malignaty, which actuate politicians, are spit at each other. Criminations and recriminations, constitute their ratifications, so that the other candidates, are left without a word.

In fact the fight has grown so bitter that the respectable citizens, are driven either to the Union, or Republican party. I have heard some of the heaviest slave owners say, that they would just as soon see Lincoln elected as any of his competitors. The change that this state has undergone, since the sitting of the Chicago Convention, cannot easily be estimated. Some of the delegates were burned in effigy, and even threatened with personal violence, should they return to the state—Mr. Armour especially, who was burned in effegy, in this city. Yet he is here, and vindicates the principles of the Republican party manfully. A few evenings after his return he was set upon by a set of irresponsible blackguards, who are always found ready to do the dirty work of their employees, and seized, and taunted, yet he spoke forth his sentiments, fearlessly, and in the language of the immortal Grow, informed them "that no slave driver should crack his whip over him."

Since that time we have talked, as we please, and we calculate that Lincoln will get 100 votes in this City, where 4 years ago Fremont got but one vote. Great feeling is manifested on account of the papers, which have lately came out in favor of Freedom, among which are the Baltimore Patriot and the Civilian, of Cumberland. Two of the most influential Journals, in the state; besides the prospect that the Frederick Herald, will come out in a few weeks. Besides several others, which are quite temperate toward Republicanism. I firmly believe that if the Republican candidates are successful, in the campaign of 1860, Maryland will be one of the most radical Republican states in the Union.

The Bell men here are terror stricken, on account of their lights going over to their enemies, and many doubts are entertained whether they will be able to carry the state, over Breckinridge, or not. Douglas will not be likely to receive as many votes as Lincoln, in this state the fight virtually being between Bell and Breckinridge.

Very truly yours.

FRANK.

FROM 7,000 TO 8,000 PERSONS BUTCHERED.—The massacre of the Christians in Syria is undoubtedly one of the most diabolical events of our time. The Bohemian brings intelligence that from 7,500 to 8,000 have been murdered. There appears to have been nothing like a warfare in this cowardly butchery. It has been an indiscriminate slaughter of persons of all ages and of both sexes. It is to be hoped that the leaders, at least, in this savage work may be brought to punishment, if any punishment can be a retribution for such heartless cruelty.

The New York *Herald*—though in favor of Breckinridge and Lane—has the following paragraph in its issue of last Friday:

The real fact in the case is that there is no need of campaign documents, because there is no campaign. LINCOLN is virtually elected. Breckinridge and Douglas have elected him between them, and all that Old Abe has to do now is to select his Cabinet and get his things ready for a journey to Washington.

*LL. D.* was conferred on Mr. Lincoln by Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., at its last commencement. It is not true that he has also received the degree of F. R. S., nor is it a fact that those letters signify "Firstrate rail splitter."

THE DOUGRIDGE AND BRECKINLAS MEN.—One of our German cotemporaries says that the "Democratic" fence straddlers in Washington, who have not finally determined on which side to fall, are now classed as *Dougridge and Breckinlas* men. This highly significant and euphonious cognomen is designated, temporarily, to shield them from decapitation, *a la* Sanders, *id genus omne*, until "sober, second thought" shall induce them to make a final choice, by a mere change of syllables.—*Balt. Clipper.*

We take the following from the Perry county *Democratic Press*, of last Wednesday:

"FOSTER CLUB.—A portion of the Democracy met last Saturday evening and formed a Foster Club. We learn that the Douglas men of the Borough would have nothing to do with the meeting. The "shining lights" of the Douglas faction repudiate the call."

Col. Curtin, our gallant candidate for Governor, has opened the State canvass in West Chester, on the 27th ult., to be followed by Mass Meetings in succession all over the State. At the West Chester meeting Hon. John Hickman, and Thomas P. Campbell, of Huntingdon county,—two leading Democrats,—for the first time took the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin.

THE STAMPEDE CONTINUES.—Mr. J. D. Fletcher of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who has until now been a strong Douglas man, through the columns of the Oskaloosa *Herald* announces himself for Lincoln. The *Herald* says Mr. F. is one of the most intelligent, sagacious and respected citizens.


PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

*What is it? How Cured?*

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
August 3, 1860

PHYSICIANS are generally loath to speak a word in praise of what are called "patent medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the *National* Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the deciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend the use of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the Western and Southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted for their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞See advertisement in another column.

August 3, 1860.


## MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. S. Yingling, Mr. GEO. BURBANK, of Duncansville, Blair Co., to Miss LIZZIE HINSLING, of St. Clairsville.

On the 29th ult., at the St. Clairsville Parsonage, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. GEO. W. DIBERT to Miss SUSANNAH COBLER, both of Bedford Tp.

## DIED.

On the 26th ult., of pneumonia, induced by whooping cough, HARVEY REAMER, infant son of Francis and M. Louisa Jordan, aged 6 months and 23 days.

"Where are they now?—those smiles, those tears,
Thy Mother's darling treasure?
She sees them still, and still she hears
Thy tones of pain or pleasure,—
To her quick pulse revealing
Unutterable feeling.

Mine perish'd on thy early bier,
No—changed to forms more glorious
They flourish in a higher sphere,
O'er time and death victorious:
Yet would these arms have chain'd thee,
And long from Heaven detain'd thee."

### Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Executor of the last will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

### Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of S. L. Russell, Esq., Administrator *de bonis non*, of the Estate of Margaret Davidson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 20th day of August. inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MOWER,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

### Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the account of John Mower, one of the Administrators' *de bonis non*, of the estate of Charles McDowell, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed to distribute the balance remaining on said account, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st day of August inst., when and where all persons interested, may attend if they see proper.

J. M. RUSSELL,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.


ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas, and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon erected: also, two young apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figart, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest, in and to one lot of ground in St. Clairsville, fronting 50 feet on Main Street, and extending back about 200 feet, to an alley, with a two story plank dwelling house and frame stable thereon erected; adjoining lot of G. Hinseling on the south and F. D. Beegle, on the north, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Over.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 163 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barton A. Cooper on the west, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Def't.

ALSO,

All the Deft's interest in all these two contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton, by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, Broadtop Township, Bedford County, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co., and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres & 96 perches and allowance &c., and the other of said pieces containing 96 acres, 16 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al., terre tenants.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brallier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared under fence; with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry Tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Riffle, Def't.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Pleasantville, fronting about 80 feet on the Johnstown road, and extending back about 209 feet to land of Jacob H. Wright, with a two story frame house thereon erected, adjoining lot of Andrew Horn, on the east and public road on the west, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Sleek, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Holsinger and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. and George Maysen, Deft's.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office Bedford, August 3, 1860.

### Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of Levi Hardinger, Esq. of the last will, &c., of Catharine Hardinger, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, August 23, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

### Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1859; Adm'r.

### NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1860, have been received, are now ready for distribution. Justices of the Peace, and others entitled to them will call at the Prothonotary's office and procure a copy.

S. H. TATE,
July 20, 1860. Proth'y.


EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit, and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
Having proofs so strong and direct as to
EXPEL THE DOUBTS
OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully.

M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a plut, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.—3m

Irresistible Inducements to Purchase!
Great Reduction in Summer Goods!!
Oster & Carn,

Prefer selling off every yard of SUMMER GOODS below cost for cash, than carrying over to another season, and have reduced their

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawns from | 25 | to | 18 cts. |
| " " | 18 | to | 12 cts. |
| " " | 12 | to | 10 cts. |
| Fine Challies from | 25 | to | 18 cts. |
| " " " | 18 | to | 12 cts. |
| " " " | 12 | to | 10 cts. |

Supr. four-fourths English Chintz 31 to 20 cts.

Ready made coats and vests below cost. Summer Hats, regardless of profits, 100 pair of ladies kid and Morocco Buskins slippers and Ties, at and below cost, running in size from No. 2, to 3½; unparalleled bargains may be expected. Call and see.

July 20,-2m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Bedford County Normal School, will open in the new School Building in the town of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 14th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., All the teachers of the county (who are not attending school elsewhere) are most urgently requested to attend, and especially should all young and inexperienced teachers avail themselves of this opportunity of receiving instructions. It is, also, highly important that all such be present at the opening of the School.

Each teacher, on becoming a member of the School, will be charged fifty cents, to defray incidentals. Tuition gratis.

GEO SIGAFOOS,
July 20, 1860. County Supt.

N. B. Prof. Cowley, of Iron City College, will give instructions to all who may desire it, in penmanship and ornamental drawing

SAVE COST!

ALL persons still indebted to the firm of Oster Manspeaker & Carn, by account, note or otherwise are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked, to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The books, notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn, cheap side, who alone are authorized to settle the same.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added without respect to persons, or further notice, unless by special agreement.

June 1, 1860.—2m.


ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg, Esq., late of Juniata Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement

WM. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.
June 22, 1860.


GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.

All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*. ISAAC LIPPEL.

July 13, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,
AND ALL,
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
AND CALL AT
OSTER & CARN'S
Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Files of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10. 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.
Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8. 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts.. per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

*FANCY AND STAPLE*
DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

*CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,*

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

*All descriptions of Leather for sale.*

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.
May 18, 1860.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa. the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

*Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,*

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines*, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—6m. *Machinist*

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

*THURSDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUG.*, 1860. at 1 o'clock P. M. part of the Real Estate, of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, to wit: 98¼ acres of land, about one third of which is cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, situate in Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Wm. Wilkins Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS: Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by judgments

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Adm'r of the Estate of Levi Clark, dec'd.
July 13, 1860.

*FOR GOOD SHOES,*

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.—2m.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER.
A STANDARD MEDICINE
For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

| | |
|---|---|
| Scrofula, | Cancerous formations |
| Cutaneous Diseases, | Erysipelas, Boils, |
| Pimples on the face, | Sore Eyes, |
| Old, Stubborn Ulcers, | Scaid Head. |
| Tetter affections, | Rheumatic Disorders, |
| Dyspepsia, | Costiveness, |
| Jaundice, | Salt Rheum, |
| Mercurial Diseases, | General Debility, |
| Liver Complaint, | Loss of Appetite, |
| Low Spirits, | Foul Stomach, |

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Ebenderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Fattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kaufman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JACOB REED & CO.'S,
Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

*SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,*

which they are determined to sell at the lowest 'living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

*THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT,*

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

*TERMS:* Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

*Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.*

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
*QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,*
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

July 6, 1860.

School.

A SELECT SCHOOL, For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber, in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union Schoolhouse, on Monday, the 13th day of Aug., next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention. Terms from $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued.

The Patronage of the citizens of Bedford, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited.

Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.
Bedford, June 22, 1860.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

**THE INQUIRER**
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
**DAVID OVER.**
*TERMS:*
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
*Advertisements* not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
*Job Printing* of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**O. H. GAITHER,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
**Bedford, Pa.**
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

**R. D. BARCLAY,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
**BEDFORD, PA.,**
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

**D. S. RIDDLE,**
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
**74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.**
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**
**Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,**
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

*W. J. Mullin M. D.,*
**PHYSICIAN**
AND
**SURGEON.**
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
**An Entire Set,**
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

**DENTIST.**
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

**DR. B. F. HARRY**
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

**Dr. F. C Reamer,**
**Physician and Surgeon.**
**Respectfully tenders** his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

**NEW GOODS!**
THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of
**Spring and Summer Goods,**
and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.
All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.
TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 18, 1860.

*ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.*
NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.
HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

**BOARDING HOUSE,**
FOR
**VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS, AND OTHERS.**
THE subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House, in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. S. Filler. This house is situate in the plasantest part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy—and great care will be taken to render all his guests comfortable and happy. Fresh mineral water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
June 15, 1860.—1

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

**THE**
**ONLY PREPARATION**
WORTHY OF
**Universal Confidence & Patronage.**

**FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,**
Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.
74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.
I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.
In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.
For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.
Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.
To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.
Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.
To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.
P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar-per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.
O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
March 23, 1860.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**
**BEDFORD, PA.**
**MRS. S. FILLER** would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

**MENGEL HOUSE,**
*JULIANA STREET,*
**BEDFORD, PA.**
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

**Every Day Brings Something New!**
**ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!**
**FERGUSON & SHAFER,**
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

**Paper Hanging and Painting.**
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

**Card to the Ladies.**
**Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.**
HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's., Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing
May 18, 1860.—2m.

**BLANK DEEDS,**
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

**HOSTETTER'S**
**STOMACH BITTERS.**
IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
*For Persons in Advanced Years*, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
**CAUTION.**—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

**FOR SALE**
**OR TRADE.**
A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars, inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Clough, at Spang's Mills.
ALSO,
A farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with double log house, new bank barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata river, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road.—This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.
ALSO,
A new two-story rough-cast house and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.
ALSO,
160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.
ALSO,
100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.
ALSO,
A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.
ALSO,
A farm of 118 acres, of limestone land, in Liberty Township, near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises; also an orchard of good fruit.
ALSO,
A tract of land in St. Clair Township containing 93 acres or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and two log stables thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, formerly the property of George Kimberlin.
TERMS to suit buyers.
O. E. SHANNON,
Feb. 3, 1860.—6m Bedford Pa.

**Notice of Inquisition.**
WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher, and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said Township.
Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum the petitioner, residing in Bedford County, Barnard Nycum and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny County, Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum, residing in Bedford County.
Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises on Tuesday the 31st day of July 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.
WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their gentleness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griplugs, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, Old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.
Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Timid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

**GOOD NEWS.**
**THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!**
*J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,*
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.**
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
**GROCERIES!**
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 18, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.
June 15, 1860.—c

**For Sale or Exchange.**
**LAND IN MISSOURI.**
**160** acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie. WM. M. HALL.
June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W. Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again. SARAH ANN DAVIS.
June 29, 1860.—*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

**MOFFAT'S**
**Vegetable Life Medicines.**
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

**GROCERY**
AND
**CONFECTIONARY.**
THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandam books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

**A CARD.**
**Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,**
**RAINSBURG. Pa.**
**Faculty.**
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common English Branches | $3 25 |
| Higher Branches, including common, each | 80 |
| Latin and Greek, each | 2 00 |
| German and French, each | 1 50 |
| Book-keeping and Commercial calculations | 1 50 |

**Ornamental**

| | |
|---|---|
| Drawing | 2 50 |
| Colored crayon, and water colors, each | 3 00 |
| Oil painting | 5 00 |
| Hair and wax flowers, each | 3 00 |
| Pellis work | 3 00 |
| Embroidery | 1 50 |
| Piano music, with use of instrument | 10 00 |

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

**Commonwealth Insurance Company,**
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
**HARRISBURG, PA.**
**CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.**
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
**FIRE.**
ALSO
*Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.*
**Directors.**
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
**Officers.**
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
**REED RUPP & SCHELL**
**Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.**
**Bedford, Pa.**
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

**A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.**
I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

**BLANKS! BLANKS!!**
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

*M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.*
Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.
Eay 18, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

**Drugs and Books.**
**H. C. REAMER,**
**Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,**
*(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

**SPRING FASHIONS.**
**MRS. S. E. POTTS** has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of
**RICH Fancy Goods.**
Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.
Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.
Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, fawn robes.
Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.
*STULLA SHAWLS,*
black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stalla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.
June 1, 1860.

*Iron City College*
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
**$35.00**
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
**$500 to $1000.**
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Onio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Enbelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE**
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock